New York, Tuesday, September 30, 1845.

The Britannia, Captain Hewitt, will, leave Boston to-morrow noon for Halifax and Liverpool.

The Evening Edition of the Herald, with the latest intelligence from Oregon, Texas, Mexico, Canada, the Markets, Theatricals, &c., will be published at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, in time for the mails which close in this city at half-past four.

Copies in wrappers can be had at the desk at two

The Cambria, that made her last trip from Liverpool in eleven days, is now due according to that trip. This is her eleventh day.

The Astounding Disclosures of New York Party Politics by William L. Mackenzie. We commence to-day the defence of our reputation, as far as we can consistently avail ourselves of the materials before us : and also a defence of those persons associated with us in the political contests of this State and the Union previous to the year 1833, by republishing from Mackenzie's pamphlet a number of the letters attributed to Benjamin F Butler, who, it appears, occupied a distinguished position in the Van Buren party for nearly twenty years, in this State, and throughout the Union are impelled to this defence as much from the ma lignant slanders and unprincipled conduct of Macken zie, as from a wish that our skirts should be cleared of the charges made, or which may be preferred against all those men concerned in the melancholy business of making Martin Van Baren Pesident of the United States, and elevating his associates in this State to the highest offices in the Union. We contess with the deepest contrition, on our bended knees, with tears in our eyes and humiliation in our heart, that we participated in the sinfulness of endeavoring for nearly ten years, between 1824 and 1834, to elevate Mr. Van Buren to the position which he eventually occupied, and raising up to that great eminence of official favor and patronage, all those men by whom he was surrounded in this great State. By confessing our sins in the most penitent manner, we expect to obtain forgiveness from a generous and high-spirited people. It is now ten years since we repented, and we believe that we have been forgiven, particularly when we look back upon the support and patronage which we have received from the same people, on account of the independent course which we have pursued since the period of our conversion to the true faith of liberty, equality and right.

We give the material letters contained in this extraordinary pamphlet, which are attributed to Benjamin F. Butler. They are curious, remarkable, extraordinary, and new to the public, although they contain nothing new to us, who have been long mitiated in the secrets of the Van Buren and every other party in this State and throughout the country. These letters, it will be perceived, treat of finance and piety in different proportions. Mr. Butler, with a great deal of natural genius and a singular mixture of devotion to God and love for banking, has yet a great many traits of character that are honorable to him, and which have attained for him high distinction in the various parties and cliques throughout the country. It appears from these letters, that Mr. Butler occupied the distinguished position of the Friar Tuck of the Van Buren brotherhood. He was the only gospel advocate of the whole set. He says the prayers. He reasons of righteousness and the judgment to come. He exhorts all to a godly walk and conversation. He pronounces the supplications to Heaven. He invokes the Deity. He is in fact e only one that seems to be at all concerned about the stated preaching of the Gospel among the Van Buren men. For myself, I confess that although a member of the Holy Catholic Church, I was defificient in that active and inherent piety which Mr. Butler has so modestly professed and consistently practised. But along with these devout feelings and sentiments we find in Mr. Butler the equally useful attributes of financial science and skill, although they failed in the Washington and Warren affair, and in various other concerns. Yet he was a remarkable man .-Born of low parentage, on the banks of the Hudson, in some grogshop in Columbia county, he was early taken in hand by Martin Van Buren and elevated to be a politician. His natural genius, perhaps owing to the spirituality of his extraction, prompted him to piety and to love the preaching of the gospel; and thus, whilst he was devising ways and means to pay the specie to the people of Sandy Hill, and to sustain a bank there, he was equally busy in seeking the Lord, and wrestling as hard for divine tayour as ever did Oliver Cromwell. or any of the cropped heads of that enlightened and eminently holy age.

Yet, let not the men of this world, the sinners and scoffers all round about the country, sneer at the piety of Ben Butler, or consider that it was merely a cloak to hide his financial sins and his financial operations. The financial principles and the morale which distinguished the management of the Washington and Warren Bank are just the -neither better nor worse-neither higher nor lower, than those which regulate the bank concerns of every other financial institution throughout the country. The day will come when this will be made manifest of all the banking institutions in the land, and that Benjamin F. Butler and the Washington and Warren Bank have been venial when compared with some of their contemporaries who call themselves men of undoubted respectability and excellent religion.

In another point of view, the financial and pions principles which meander through the beautiful epistles of Mr. Butler, may be considered as forming some of the foundation stones of the subsequent movements of the Van Buren party, and which enabled them to reach the highest offices in the State of New York over the ruins o all other parties, and ultimately, through the blended patriotism and piety of General Jackson, to reach the Presidency of the United States and rule this great and noble Republic for four years, and almost coming within an ace of getting it for four years longer, instead of Mr. Polk. Mr. Butler's mingled piety and finance are not more remarkable than the efforts in both departments of heaven and earth which distinguished the career of Ex-Governo Seward and his worthy associates who once held power in this State. We all recollect his efforts to conciliate the Catholics, and the result of those eitorts. In fact the politicians of both parties are all alike, and we are very much disposed to believe that in point of purity the democratic politicians areven a little better than some of the whig politicians

Thus much to-day. Mr. Butler, we rather think will stand better after the perusal of his letters-of his confidential correspondence with "dear Jesse Hoyt," than he has for some time past. There is some relief to the sober realities of humbug in relation to paper money, when we find it imbued with the deepest concern for the stated preaching of the gospel. The only recommendation in a gospel point view, to that movement which led to the election of Mr. Van Buren, is to be found in the strictly religious character of Mr. Butler. He was, as we have already said, the Friar Tuck-the Chaplainthe Saint-the man of God-the Prophet-the Isaish and the Jeremiah of the whole concern. In the wilderness of selfishness, intrigue, folly and corruption, Mr. Butler's piety and grace spring up like cool clear springs of healing water, beautifully tringed with all manner of gospel flowers. Our connection with Mr. Butler has been very slight. We have known him as a solitary Saint in the cloisters of St. Tammany-a St. Simon Stylites, elevated on his pillar of superior sanctity, far above the profane But the Saint has not given all hi thoughts to heaven. He has obeyed the gospel in-Junction, and "been diligent in business," whitst he was "serving the Lord." He has generally been pretty active, and manifested a deep interest, when anything was to be done in the way of distributing

the spoils, and on great occasions we have seen him get on the stand, and assume the responsibility of expressing the sentiments of the democratic party But the day of all these heroes—gospel or no gos el—of Van Burenism—has passed away for ever.—They have crossed the river Jordan, and hereafter must be content to make the best of the sweets that private life can afford.

We shall now go on and give our views of the correspondence of Mr. Van Buren, ex President of the United States; also of John Van Buren, and of the other leaders and master spirits of the demoeracy, including ourself. In giving their correspondence along with our own, we think we will be able to make some defence of the character of the authors, for we think that we were not wholly wrong in those days, although we properly repented of being in such company. So look out.

THE AUTHORS OF THE MCKENZIE DISCLOSURES .-This subject is still undergoing investigation by the Police, with what success we have not been able to ascertain. In the meantime, we find in a morning paper of yesterday, the following statenent, embraced in a long arricle from William L. M.ck-nzte-the osten-ible author of the brochure :-

Mack-nzte—the ostensible author of the brochure:—

The Records Office consists of four very large apartments filled with the invoices, entries, bonds, manifests, &c. of the shappers and merchants. I found there papers embracing trai sactions of over a thousand millions of dolars in amount, in charge of R. Webber, of No. 467 directions, and the training of R. Webber, of No. 467 directions, and the training of th The Records Office consists of four very large apart

If Mr. Hoy told Mr. Webb that all the letters copied into my book, or even energeth of them were in that box, he was mistaken, and will find it so. We carried its contents to the parret in baskets—carried up the trunk empty—tumbled the miscellaneous papers back—and on the Saturday or the Monday after, the carpenter was ordered by Mr. Goldson to put on a new lock, and did so. How many persons turned over the contents of that and other hows! I do not know. Many persons had access at times to the office, sweepers, carpenters, clerks, porters, Sc., but what puzzles me is, why did Mr. Hoyt bring to the Custom House, and scatter in parcels, in this and other old boxes belonging to the Government, among other things, love letters, business letters, Ben. Butler's essays on faith and finance, your pelits sketches of private life Bennett's petitions, Stephen Allen's Tammany Hall estimates, and Thad. Phelps & Free-Bank report. ? What has the papers of his private law office and lawsnits, twenty or thirty years old, to do, in 1846, in a tovernment office! Had he not a law effice of his own? What he net a write and family and a home? Why not keep such things there, if it was not his wish to keep them where they were, in order to threaten his contrust friends with exposures? Why was every scrap, every note sent him from 1819 to 1836-7, by Butler and the Van Burens preserved even where he was entreated to destroy them? And if kept, and in a place where he had plundered the people of seven tons of solid silver dollars, why did he leave there the evidence of the corrupt services which had secured his selection as Collector without collecting these curious relics into a box or truk of his own, mark ing. Private? on it, and placing it in charge of an officer? The clerks had been told, and all of us believed, that the box in question contained the law papers of his perpetual lawsnits with the merchants while in office. But it

Yours obediently New York, Sat , Sept 27, 1845 W. L. MACKENZIE.

By this it would appear that a number of letters. not published, are in existence. It would seem, also, that the Collector, and all those in office with him, Mr. Bogardus and others, who have endeavored to exculate themselves, were more or less acquainted with the discovery of those letters and the character of their contents.

Another singular thing has been stated in a card

of Robert Tyler, published in Philadelphia:-

of Robert Tyler, published in Philadelphia:—

No. 10 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILAD'A. Sept. 20th, 1845.

To the Editor of the Sentine!—

Sir—It has occasioned me some surprise to read an editorial structe in your paper of this morning, in reference to the "Hoty and Butler Correspondence," in which my name is made to figure quite conspicuously.

It is true that I did ask of Mr. Curtis the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie. I knew Mr. Mackenzie to be poor, and to have been unfortunate; and he appeared to be a man of talents, of modest deportment, and I believed him to be a man of interity. I have never seen him more than three or four times in my life, and was told by his many friends that he was literally starving, and harassed with the cares of a large family. Moved by the commonest considerations of humanity, I did not nesitate to ask the favor of his appointment from Mr. Curtis. This favor, however, was refused me. Gov. Van Ness subsequently appointed him to some insignificant place in the customs. Since then I have never seen Mr. Mackenzie, and have had no communication with him I shail be slow, however, to believe that he has been guilty of the offences imputed to him. The less that my father knew of the existence of this correspondence, is absolutely abaurd.

Your obedient servant, ROBT, TYLER. Robert Tyler here states that neither he nor his father knew anything of the publication before it appeared. This denial will go for what it is worth Tyler acknowledges that he was the means of placing Mackenzie in the Custom House, and no one will believe but that old Tyler and young Tyler, and all their confederates, had some knowledge of this most extraordinary movement, in order to destroy he Van Buren dynasty in this State. They may teny it as much as they please, but the public will believe just as much of it as they think proper. Inleed, according to Mackenzie's own statement, pubished under his own hand, which we have given, there can be no doubt that all the leading politicians of the Custom House knew what was going on, ust as well as Mackenzie himself; and if all the leading men of the Custom House knew what was going on, and the character of these letters, as i powered they did, for months before they appeared, we can hardly resist the conclusion that Tylerknew of it too. No one, indeed, will believe the contrary

Miss Dricy.-To the great disappointment of the patrons of the English opera, and the sincere regret ther numerous triends, Miss Delcy was not suf ficiently recovered to appear last night, and it is not ieemed prudent for her to attempt completing her engagement for a few nights longer. Her indisposition-a catarrhal affection-is not serious, but has produced a hoarseness, which cannot be expected wholly to disappear for a few days.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- This Board met last evening, and adjourned in the case of Dr. Reese to meet on Thursday evening next.

Hon, EDWARD EVERETT, late minister to London has declined to eat a public dinner in Boston.

GONE TO EUROPE.-Philosopher O'Sullivan sails to-day for Europe, as a bearer of despatches.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET -Considerable excitement has been produced in Wall street, in consequence of the failure of a broker there, who had been very busy for some months, buying and selling on account of the "Union Club House," as it is generally supposed. It seems this operator, during the panic in relation to Mexico, was a "bear" in the market, and sold out stocks ahead, at low prices, in immense quantities. After a short time, the news fr-m Mexico made it very evident that no war would ensue for the present, and that great loss would ensue by his operations; he turned round and became a "bull." This was an effort to "hedge," as it might be said; but it was too late—so, a few days ago, he went by the board, for an immense amount, and it is generally believed that the "Union Club," composed principally, it is said, of speculators, are "in for it" considerably. It will be recollected that this Club at present occupy a house in Broadway, a short distance from Canal street, and owned by William B. Astor. A splendid residence is in process of erection for them, near Niblo's, to which they will remove next winter or spring, unless the payment of the differences on their agent's speculations do not break up the association altogether. The subject is all the talk in Wall streets and the grand mistake of the Club is laughed at in Mr. Porx's Organ - What a fool old Ritchie is

to be sure! The last Umon comes to us full of wrath and cabbage about some miserable correspondent of a Southern paper, who has been manufacturing letters out of Washington rumors, all as thin as gossamer, respecting the letter written by Mr. Polk to Mr. Kane before the election. Ritchie, however, seems to be in his element when fighting with some poor devil, and looking for all the world like Don Quixotte at war with the windmill!

CUSTOM HOUSE MOVEMENTS .- We understand that no removals will take place for some time. It is said that Mackenzie's disclosures have produced such a shock in the camp as will prevent further movements, until intelligence be received from Washington. It will be recollected that Mr. Lawrence, the Collector, and Mr. Butler, District Attor ney of this city, have both to be passed upon by the Senate at its next session, and very serious doubts of their confirmation are entertained.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS .- Major Gen. W. Scott. commander of the forces, accompanied by his family and aid-de-camps, arrived at the American Hotel yesterday from West Point.

Col. Thorn, arrived yesterday in the Zurich, from Havre, accompanied by Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Jaunery, the remainder of his family, including M. Count de Terussac, Countess de Terussac, ar c six servants, all of whom occupy eighteen apart. ments at the Astor House.

REV. DR. RYDER arrived at Philadelphia last Wednesday, after a tedious passage from Leghorn. He assumes the Presidency of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachussetts. The numerous friends of the reverend and talented gentleman will hail his return with unaffected pleasure.

SUICIDE OF THE HON. JOHN WHITE .- This gentleman, late Speaker to the House of Representatives shot himself on the 22d inst in Richmond, Ky.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The fine bracing fall weather has had a very favorable effect upon the health of the city. Last week there were only one hundred and sixty-six deaths, sixty-nine of which were of children under five years of age.

Mormon Wan - We received no later accounts by yesterday's mail. There appears to be very little interest felt for the face of the Mormons. Something else seems to absorb the public mind.

NAVAL -U. S. store ship Lexington, Lt. Com. Ellison, hence for Texas, with United States troops, was spoken on the 16th instant, fourteen days out,

Theatricals.

sophisticated country beauty; anon, the lady of fashion the star of the highest "town" circles; at one time the assumed coquette, at another the enamoured lover and the affianced bride; now the victim of her ambitious vanity, or the sport of her passion, to be avenged of Sir Thomas, and which drives her to sign the hateful marriage contract with the Earl of Rochdale; in all those passages—but above all in the principal scene with the "Secretary"—great power of expressing the passions of the human breast was evidenced. Mr. Bland is a cultivated and methodical artist; he does not make an effert, and yet accomplishes his object—that of pleasing. The audience indicated this, for the most concentrated attention was given throughout the whole evening; and when the curtain fell, the pent-up feelings broke their barrier, and burst forth in loud and continued plaudits. Mr. and Mrs. Bland were called out, and fairly oppressed with the approbation of the house.

To-night, Mrs Bland is to appear in the beautiful character of "Belvidera," in the play of Venice Preserved. A crowded house is quite certain.

Bowers Theatre.—Last evening Messrs. Cony und Blanchard, with their wonderful dogs, who have become celebrated in Europe and America, made their first ap-

celebrated in Europe and America, made their first apcearance at the Bowery Theatre in the drama of the Highland Drover." It would hardly be believed, without actual observation, that dogs could be so well trained as to perform so well as they did their parts in the drama The fidelity and attachment which form so large a par of the dog's instinct were finely portrayed by ble animals—and the cunning which has been taugh them was admirably sustained. Messrs. Cony and Blan chard sustained their characters with great force and eauty. Previous to the drama the play of "Ugolino" wa performed, and the evening closed with the new nations drama of the "Black Rangers," of the merits of which we have already spoken. The house was crowded, as i probably will be on every night during the engagemen of Messrs. Cony and Blanchard, with their wonderfu dogs. To-night the same bill is presented.

CASTLE GARDEN -- Last night the Burlesque Company presented "Buy-I-Dare," a capital burlesque upon Au per's celebrated opera of "La Bayaders." During the opera, several of the best dances of the original were performed in very good style. Previous to the opera, a concert of vocal music was given by the company This is the last week of the burlesque opera company and of course all who relish a good burlesque will giv them a call.

PALMO's.-Last evening the Ethiopians opened with new budget of songs and glees. The house was crowd ed, as it has been every evening since they have been here. Persons are never tired of listening to the swee strains caused by the harmony of their voices. The la lies are delighted, the gentlemen are delighted, and the children are delighted. Every body who goes, spends an evening pleasantly and leaves sorry that he canno. Nisto's.-Last night the "Stranger," with Mrs. Mow

att as Mrs. Haller, and Mr. Crisp as the Stranger, was performed before a large and highlyfashionable audience at Niblo's. The character of Mrs. Haller is one in which s blended the nature, naturally kind and benevolent with the soul deeply string by remorse, and endeavoring by giving full play to its former thaits, to stone for the by giving full play to its forner traits, to stime for the sin which has brought misery upon it. Mrs. Mowatt's personation of such a character must necessarily be good. In the opening scene, as the generous woman, she united her sweet value to the sadness of expression that she so well assumes. As the play progresses, and becomes more tract at, Mrs. Mo vatt became stronger in her delineation of the emotions, and in the closing scenes was really powerful. The character of the Stranger is not one waich affords much acope for display. Mr. Crisp performed it with taste. Mrs. Flacide, as Feter, made not of tun, as Flacide always does. The other parts were well sustained always does. The other parts were well sustained always does. The other parts were well sustained. To-night Mrs. Mowatt plays full and in the "Honey Moon," to Mr. Crisp's Duke Aranza.

Ole Bull will give a concert next Thursday evening, at the Tabernacie, and will be assisted by Miss Northall. Miss M. A. Lee, accompanied by Mrs. Lee, were amingst the arrivals yesternay by the "Zurich," from Havie.

Colored Concert.—There is to be a colored concert.

Colored Concert.—There is to be a colored concert at the Tenernsele at two o'clock to morrow afternoon. All the performers will be of the colored race.

Thirteen Days Later from Mexico-Impor tant Intelligence.
The U. S. steam frigate Princeton, Capt. Engle,

arrived at Pensacola on the 20th instant, in a short passage from Vera Cruz. We have received by her intelligence of an inte

resting character, from our correspondent at Vera Cruz, to the 13th inst. It now seems to be settled, almost beyond a ques

tion, that there will be no war, nor difficulty of any sort with Mexico. All the hopes and prayers of the Mexicans have been completely dissipated by the course that England and France have taken, and

she is compelled to fall upon her own imbeculity.

It was confidently expected in Mexico that the annexation of Texas to this Union, would lead tola rupture between the United States and England, and upon that expectation Mexico based all ker bluster and threats. In failing to get assistance in the shape of a war, or some thing like one, from Eng-land, poor Mexico is forced to withdraw into a peaceful attitude, and assume an amiability not all fitting to her blustering character. Annexed is a despatch from our correspon

fitting to her blustering character.

Annexed is a despatch from our correspondent:—

I was disappointed not to receive your paper by the Mexican steamer Neptuno, arrived here yesterday from New York, via Havana.

As the prospect of a war between the United States and Mexico is now the topic of universal interest, I will give you my humble opinion. I have always thought that the knowing ones of this country have never entertained serious intentions of venturing into a war with the United States. They compromised themselves much more than they would have done, with the fond hope that England would have come out at the risk of making war upon the United States, before that Texas should be annexed. Next, the election of the present President required that show and promises should be made, and the present bankruptcy of the Government required to keep up the appearance in order to endeavor to obtain the needful, for in fact I cannot perceive any preparations for a struggle with a powerful nation.

The only movement of troops of any consequence are 5000 men under command of General Paredes, and he has thought fit to stop at San Luis Potosi, and reason the case before he goes further. Now, San Luis is but 260 miles from Mexico, and it appears to me that this does not look much like reaching Washington soon; when, if there was a real intention of regaining Texas, it is all important to lose as little time as possible.

Among the Mexican officers, generally, they have the idea that the United States have no troops, and that the volunteers are paper soldiers; but then you must consider, that those men have no troops, and that the volunteers are paper soldiers; but then you must consider, that those men have no troops, and that the volunteers are paper soldiers; but then you must consider, that those men have no troops, and that the volunteers are paper soldiers; and not only the paper to be sented with a suilen depart—they dread the people to much to come to an amicable arrangement.

I admire the course you have pursued

they may have, may do much to bring about an ami-cable arrangement.

It is now nine menths that we have been waiting for the movements of government in regard to a new tariff. They have seen that it has injured their revenue by pre-venting merchants calculating with any certainty upon their intentions, until the people find themselves idle and restless, and unable to bear it much longer. They have at last come to the conclusion to fulfil this nine months provise forthwith, and in self defence. It is expected to be published the beginning of October.

On the 16th inst. Jose Joaquin Herrera will take the efficial oath, and enter upon the duties as constitutional President.

official oath, and cause upon the President.

The French Minister has received his passport, and is expected here daily en route for France, in consequence of the affair of his horse bathing. He has left the representation of French interest in the hands of the Spanish

FOOTRACE BETWEEN JACKSON, THE AMERICAN DEER, AND BARLOW, AT THE BEACON COURSE, HOBO-KEN-GREAT EXCITEMENT AND BETTING.-The attendance vesterday at the above ground was most numerous, and for some time before the sport of the day commenced the scene was most enlivening.-Betting was most extensive-100 to 70 was offered freely and as freely taken; on Jackson 100 to 75 was the ultimate figure, at which considerable business was done-we never saw so much money staked on any previous occasion, as there was on this, at the above figures. Several thousands in the space of an hour was depending on the result-the backers of both parties were most sanguine, not more so than Barlow himself, for when he came to the starting Theatricals.

Page Theatricals.

Page Theatricals.—Sheridan Knowles! "Hunghback" was given in this Theatrical last night, to a good house, with striking effect. "Master Walter" was hit to a nicety by Mr Bass; Roberts' made a shining "Lord Tinsal;" De Walden's "Medus" was quite respectable; and the drollery of Fisher, in "Fathom," quite unfathoma, ble. All the other parts were also properly filled; and as a whole, it was a harmonious and chaste performance Mrs. Bland sustained the character of "Julia," and Mr. Bland that of "Sir Thomas Chiford;" and here it must not be forgotten that Mrs. Abbott, as "Helen,", looked charming, and lent a cheerful, playful vivacity to the entertainment, that was very observable. A more chaste piece of acting than that of "Julia," is not within the compass of the histrionic art. Now the artless, unsophisticated country beauty; anon, the lady of fashion point he raised himself on tip toe with a ten dollar

batton, and both men prepared for the start. The toss for position was won by Barlow, who took the inside place. Barlow ran in light flannel drawers, with a blue birds-eye fogle (handkerchief) round his head; Jackson in silk pink drawers, with a handkerchief of similar color and -pattern to his competitor around his brows. Both men appeared in first rate condition. There was a slight heaving or tremor about the chest and heart of Barlow, which showed that he was greatly excited, while Jackson was as cool as a cucumber—or a person about to take a glass of soda water without any danger of being "Goughed."

The men thus prepared, stood for the word, and

The men thus prepared, stood for the word, and after some preliminary regulations among the gentlemen appointed as judges, the word was given. They went forth like deers, Barlow slightly taking the lead, which he maintained to the quarter, completing this distance in Im. 7s. They kept breast and breast to the half, which was completed in 2m. 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. In going round the top Jackson appeared to fall off some little, but on reaching the three-quarter pole come well up again, and they were well together—they maintained this position to the judges' stand, where Jackson appeared about two feet in advance, completing the first mile in 4m. 50s.

The first quarter of the second mile was completed in about 6m. 10s., much in the same position as at the conclusion of the previous mile—I receily afterwards Jackson shot ahead, as quickly followed by Barlow, who in his turn went ahead. The greatest excitement prevailed at this moment among the

by Barlow, who in his turn went shead. The greatest excitement prevailed at this moment among the spectators. At the half mile pole Barlow led a few feet in 7m. 23a. They kept well together round the top, Barlow it any thing leading; on approaching the three-quarter pole the cry was "go it Jackson;" "Don't you wish you may get it," says Barlow, and went shead at a great rate. Jackson rallied to follow, but ere they reached the draw gate Barlow led some ten or filler yards, which he maintained nome, Jackson raking it easy by walking home from he lasthoint. Barlow made the whole of the two miles in 9m. 44s. he lastpoint. Bar miles in 9m. 444s.

First Mile, Second Mile, - - 4m. 50s. - - 4m. 54ks.

Thus ended one of the best pieces of pedestrianism that has taken place in this country; native energy and pative feeling triumphant. Barlow after the ace, appeared on the ground andwas loudly cheered; properties as if he was capable of performing again the task if called upon. Jackson after the race, was not seen. The matter is not likely to end here—one at two other matches are talked of between these carties for still greater sums. It is said that upwards of \$10,000 changed hands on this occasion.

After the above, came off a trotting match in har-ness, two miles and repeat, for a purse, between Col Sartine's John Anderson and H. Jones's Lady Washington.

The named persons drove the different animals.

The named persons drove the different animals, and a most beautiful trot it was throughout; the tact of the able drivers was well displayed—it was first one and then the other, as to the winner; but the steadygait of John Anderson, who only made one break in the two heats, was too much even for the quicker speed of the Lady, and he won the first heat by about five lengths, in 5m. 35s. The second heat was won in like style in 5m. 38s. The trotting throughout the whole aflair was about even.

TROTTING AT THE CENTREVILLE TRACK, L. 1—Great sport is expected to come off over this track to-day—a purse for \$110, and a match for \$400, between some of the best nags in this vicinity. In the sporting circles last evening, the betting was

tween some of the best nags in this vicinity. In the sporting circles last evening, the betting was most lively. Tom Moore in the first was rather the most lively. Tom Moore in the first was rather the favorite, but it might almost be said to be a draw between him and Fanny Wright In the second, Henry Clay had the call, burring the hubbles and squabbles. A stake is expected to succeed, in which some novices will take part, that is, to astonish the knowing ones.

Health of New Orition.—It is with pleasure that we can announce the continued good health which prevails in the city. For some days past, the weather has been mild and temperate; yesterday considerable rain fell, serving to cleanse the streets and relies the atmosphere.—N. O. Pic. Sept. 24.

opal Convention.

The Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal Convention assembled according to adjournment, from Saturday afternoon, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning in St. John's church. It was well filled with spectators, in the course of the day, but at the commencement of the proceedings there was no want of room in the edifice.

Rev. Mr. Van Klerk, of Albany, read the scriptures and prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Harriman. After the religious service, a considerable interval elapsed before the business was commenced.

The Presument called the Convention to order, at half past 10 o'clock.

before the business was commenced.

The Parastorn called the Convention to order, at half past 10 o'clock.

The Scorrary arose to read to the body a notice addressed to the clergy and lay delegates, as individuals, requesting them to leave their names with the Assistant Secretary, and directions as to the best mode of sending to their addresses copies of the proceedings of the Convention when published. He also read an invitation pat into his hands, inviting members to visit the Ivory Statue of Christ, now on exhibition in Broadway in this city.

The reading of the minutes of the last session occupied the next few minutes, and were at once approved, a very brief interval having elapsed.

The Parastorary arose with a solemn air, and said—Gentlemen of the Convention, clerical and lay, for thirty years I have been a member of this convention, and during that time Lave attended all its sessions and been present at all its proceedings; but in all that period I never saw nor heard such a scene as was exhibited on this floor on Saturday last. A convention of christians—of ministers of the Gospel—of ambassadors of Christ of laymen the most conspicuous in the church for piety, wisdom, prudence, station—members of Christ, children of tod, inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven, communicants of the church, partakers of the body and blood of the crucified Savior—the friends of law, of justice, of good order, and of truth, presenting such a scene of diaorder, contusion, and tunult, such as could have been expected only from a lawless assembly. And what was the cause—what the occasion? To prevent the question being taken on a resolution, of which one of your body, honorable and learned—aye, and high minded and candid, declared he had not heard a single solid objection, and which, when the question was taken, was approved with scarce a dissentient voice. I need not ray this was wrong. I do say it must be remedied. Will you not, my dearly beloved sons of the church, and ministers at her altars, sworn conservation, for which one o

sin him in the discharge of his duties, or will you con-tinue to subject him to pain, and grief, mortification and reproaches? Order must preserved. I will—I will pre-serve it. And I call on every man in this house, every good man, every wise man, every prudent man, every man was respects himself, to aid me in keeping it. The president's address, which appeared to make a deep impression on the house, being finished, a member made a few remarks, which were not generally heard, but which were understood to be expressive of regret for his share in the scene alluded to. One or two others did the same.

but which were understood to be expressive of regret for his share in the scene alluded to. One or two others did the same.

On motion of the Secretary, the order of the day was suspended to receive a report from the Committee appoint ed to inquire into the Constitution of the presentConvention, the eligibility of the delegates, Clerical and Lay, and whether there were any present who were net cutiled, by a strict observance of the Canons bearing on the question. The gist of the Report set forth that after mature inquiry they were compelled to regard the majority of the delegates as not legally qualified, there being a rule or law requiring a regular list of the delegates to be kept by the Secretary from year to year. In this case it had not been complied with, an omission for which the present Secretary was not to blame, as he never received any such list or intimation of its necessity from his predecessors. The report also discussed the legality of admitting Professors of Colleges, ex-officio, and dwelt particularly on the case of Professor Park, of West Point, who, asybelonging to a military institution, was not to be regarded as a member of the Convention The following resolution was appended to the Report:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the existing canons regulating and prescribing the qualification requisite for becoming members of this Convention, with instructions to prepare a new canon covering the whele matter if it be thought necessary, and report to the next Convention.

The Scarxarav informed the House that it had slaways been customary to admit Professors of Colleges as neembers of the Convention (cites several cases). He thought Professor Park, of West Point, as much entitled to a seat as any one else.

A Member and the several cases.

as any one else.

A MEMBER here made a few cursory remarks, and A MEMBER nere made a few cursory remarks, and corrected a misapprehension of what had been said on a former day, which he learned had given offence to a much esteemed brother. He ended by proposing an amendment to the resolution of the Committee, to the effect that Professor Park was entitled to a seat in the House. One or two members spoke very briefly, and the amend-

One or two members spoke very briefly, and the amendment was withdrawn.

The Presinent hen put the resolution of the Commitmittee, which passed without a division. The following gentlemen were named to serve on this Committee: Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Mead, Rev. Dr. Forbes, Mr. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton Fish.

The order of the day was here taken up on the following resolution of the General Committee:—

That to remove all doubts as to the duty of the Standing Committee under the canons of this diocese, to provide for the performance of those Episcopal acts, without which a church cannot be maintainad—

Resolved, That the second section of the 10th canon of this diocese be amended as follows:—

1st, By inserting after the words. In case of a vacancy in the Episcopate, in the first line, the following, of the inability, disability, or absence from the diocese of the Bishop.

the inability, disability, or absence from the diocese of the Bishop."

2d. By adding the following at the end of the said sec-

2d. By adding the following at the end of the same section:—
But in all cases where, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, acts of the Episcopal office are necessary, for, or within this diocese, during a vacancy in the Episcopate, or during the inability, disability, or absence from the diocese of the Bishop, the Standing Committee shall invite a Bishop of this Church to perform such acts, the expense of which will be provided for by the Convention of the Diocese.

Hon J. C. Spracks addressed the house in support of the resolution. He directed their attention to their peculiar and difficult position without a diocesan, for of that there could be no doubt, such being already the declaration of the house. By the Constitution, the Standing Committee were invested with authority in that there could be no doubt, such being already the declaration of the house. By the Constitution, the Standing Committee were invested with authority in case of a vacancy to provide for the performance of those episcopal acts necessary to the maintenance of a church; but there was no provision made in other cases. It must be kept in mind that there are two classes of Episcopal acts; one, appertaining to the office, another imposed by the authority of the Convention. The 10th canon instructed the Standing Committee as to want they should do to procure the performance of that class of functions which appertained to a Bishop only; they were to invite the services of the Bishop of some other Diocese. But here is a case of disability, which was not covered by the Canon—about which it was silent, and they were calied upon to remedy the want. The distinction between the performance by themselves, and the invitation of another to perform those duties, was clear and plain.

Dr. Taxlos made an observation or two, which were not heard, but they were understood to dissent from the views of the speaker.

iews of the speaker.

Hon. J. C. Srencer said the remarks just made brought Hon. J. C. Spraces said the remarks just made brought up the whole case in the form of the question, whether, in case of disability or inshift; they had a Bishop? Already the Convention had desired they had no Bishop, and that the Standing Committee were justified in what they had done.

Dr. Tayton-Ob, I am perfectly willing to say we done. v.or.-Ob. I am perfectly willing to say we

to be incompetent. I say to the delegate from it Church of the Annunciation, that I am the la one on the earth who would refuse to considing a demonition. That gentleman says that the I shop is, as it were, disabled by sickness. If a you can provide a method of relief. He canvall in it aid of another Bishop. If he is disabled permanently is sickness or infirmity, the Convention is called upon provide an assistant. But there is no principle—no lar by which the standing committee can come in and tal possession of the functions of the Bishop while he live Will you tell me if a man has chains on his hands, the that is a disability—or that one who is locked up in dungeon, is so to be described? It may be a disability by necessity; but are we to proclaim the revolutional doctrines of necessity in this Church? Are we to get that because there has been a necessity for interference we are to adopt and perpetuate it? I put it to this Covention, whether any man can do rightly an unjuthing? Mr. President, we must meet the question. Either belief discount of the processity in the standing committee to assuming powers. The case of disability is provided for it diocesan may obtain aid from those competent, but he is so disabled as to be incompetent, this Convention grows and assistant. The gentleman says the strang Bishop has no right to come; but we have a right to a him to come. I totally demur to that doctrine. It is much as te say a man has not a right to do an unjuthing, but I have a right to ask him to do it. I affirm throposition distinctly, that the diocese is without Bishop; and I conclude that the standing committee proposition distinctly, that the diocese is without Bishop; and I conclude that the standing committee has full power now; if they do not understand to be vacant, the Convention can give them no power provide a substitute for a living Bishop, and of carrying the thing the man from the Church of the Annunciation, tell us that the manifesto of the committee, to the diocese. Dr. Tyng's further obsevations w

amendment, but that individually he had no sert of jection, and the amendment was accordingly passed. Dr. McVickan said that the question was now me one of consistency. By an unanimous vote on Satur they had justified the Standing Committee in what had done, and that they now proceeded to make it canons correspond with the spirit and letter of the land he would submit whether any other question arisen which the General Convention had not provi for; if there are, we must provide for them; and thought it proper that questions like this should brought forward.

Mr. Durn and that he had first supposed the same ment was to carry out the doctors of the Convention.

Mr Dura said that he had first supposed the smement was to carry out the doctome of the Conventitat they had aright to pass it was undoubted. The cannow declares that when required, the Shading Comates had all powers of this kind, but in passing this amoment, it would be a virtual giving up of the whole staken by the Convention, and moreover he eppesed it the single ground that it was unnecessary.

Mr. Jav said that he had no conscientious scrup about technicalities; he waved them all on the intest of the Church, and he could vote for this resolutivithous transport to the strictness of canon law.

A Mashran said that he did not feel that awe of sear that clergymen did; he would go for any measure clear morality, and should cheerfully vote for the relation.

Antennes and take the would go for any measure clear morality, and should cheerfully vote for the re lution.

Rev. Mr. Haight,—When the clause passed on Sat day, by which the calling in the sid of other Bish, was justified, he was surprised at his being the only n attive vote. He had not anticipated the committee vot against themselves, but he did expect from some of laity a declaration that the action of the Standing Ge mittee was not justified. He was for law and order; would obey the laws of the Church, but so long as have a body competent to enact and declare laws, it questions on rice as this, he would not go by any the else than strict law jif the present law is wrong, let it altered; till then expediency must not take the place interpretation or canons. The question is, is this I cese destitute of a Bishop or ist in ot? I think not; is, the action then is legal; if otherwise, it is illeg You cannot get out of this dilemma, and I would a against the amendment.

Mr. Sill said, that they might pass all the resolutithey pleased, but whea the question comes up whet we have a bishop or not, it all falls to the grout Though he had but a lowly seat in this assembly, would speak as clearly as he could; he had spent my thought on this subject and had no epinion of hasty gislation. The canons of the church meant what it said, and this is a subject must be settled before it did any thing else. On the deathjof Bishop Hobart, convention elected Bishop Onderdonk, what were conditions? That a majority of the convention and bish consented. Did they not consent? He received the a; told trust, and he has retained it. The Court of Bish has not deposed him, and what right have we to take trust from them. The moment we begin to read a cand interpret it to mean what it does not, in what a swe place ourselves. Has it come to this, that the vention of New York is the first to say that canons my what they do not? I cannot believe it. The bishep tains the trust; the committee never have claimed return of it. There has been much su

tinct. Surely the Committee had some credit for a commen sense, and he did not expect such nonsense put in their mouths. He said the debate was gon

analogous to that of a monarch whose insanity req a council of regency; a disqualification of another had fallen upon the Bishop, and the amendment pro-was for the purpose of allowing the Convention to the provision, and he trusted the resolution would

vail.

Rev. Mr. Vivrox felt that this amendment w tially wrong. The point is whether we have to amend the canon. If there be a Bishop, the Committee have not the authority; if there is Rev. Mr. Visyon felt that this amendment was estially wrong. The point is whether we have authoto amend the canon if there be a Bishop, the Stan Committee have not the authority; if there is not, thad intruded themselves into the office. This is state of the case to a plain mind, untrained to the r ties of law. (Laughter). By the stand taken by Committee there is no vacancy, and yet a construction. A parallel case had been stated in the civil that if a Sheriff were imprisoned, the Coroner could for him. Did the law say that if a Sheriff were imprisoned, the Coroner could for him. Did the law say that if a Sheriff were imprisoned, the Coroner could for him. Did the law say that if a Sheriff were imprisoned the Coroner could for him. Did the law say that if a Sheriff were imprisoned the Coroner could for him. Did the law say that if a Sheriff were imprisoned to the same state of the matter, and Convention in like manner should await the action of supreme authority until i' had made a specific law in the subject. The Bishop and Church of Christ are divorce like this, and when parties have no connect choses the wife become a femme sole. Would gentler iske their wives under such situations to be considerable. When the wife become a femme sole, would gentler iske their wives under such situations to be considerable. When the wife bound by the canon and matter for the standing Committee. They say that the authority of the court was invalid, on most that? Was only operative until the rising of court. Having declared this to be true without shing the law of the case, they secondly deed that are the proper Episcopal anthorities, not another of the court was invalid, on most that? Was only operative until the rising of another the case, they secondly deed that are the proper Episcopal anthorities, not another in the second of the proper the fer of the second of the court was invalid, on most that? I was only operative until the rising of the proper for the second of the court was in the second of the court was the second